

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Star
JAN. 29, 1937

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., AT 63, REALIZES
RESPONSIBILITIES THAT GO WITH WEALTH

Carrying on the Philanthropies Begun as a Youth and Developed by His Illustrious Father, the Younger Rockefeller, Who Is Known as "Neighbor John the Second," Has Enlightened Views Concerning the Proper Relations of Capital and Labor and Believes in Business That Service Should Come Before Finance.

N EIGHBOR JOHN THE SECOND," who observes his sixty-third birthday anniversary today, once said that "if my money holds out, I eventually will learn to play a pretty fair game of golf."

His money is holding out, even though he has been giving it away at the rate of several million dollars a year. Considering the comparatively little time he has to play, his golf game is "pretty fair." But just being "Neighbor John" probably pleases John D. Rockefeller, jr., more than any hole-in-one could do.

They say that the Rockefellers, father and son, have given away $\frac{3}{4}$ billion dollars. Probably the figure is too small. Certainly their philanthropies are without a compeer in New World history.

John D. Rockefeller, jr.—"Neighbor John" to many who know him at Tarrytown, N. Y., as his father is to Ormond Beach, Fla., friends—would tell you that the Rockefeller philanthropy began long before there was a Rockefeller fortune.

The elder Rockefeller started systematic giving when still a youth. He gave 5 cents a week to foreign missions and 3 cents a week to the poor.

From that beginning has come a son, now at the threshold of his 63d birthday, who writes checks for 3 million dollars for the New York public library, 5 million dollars for the restoration of a Virginia city to an approximation of its pre-Revolutionary quaintness, and innumerable ones for the relief of flood, drought, earthquake and depression sufferers, for hospitals for research—for nearly all the efforts for the improvement of man's estate.

NAME A SYMBOL FOR WEALTH.

One cannot think of "Young" Rockefeller without thinking of wealth; and one cannot think of that wealth in anything but figures so great as to defy ordinary comprehension.

"It is easy to envy great wealth," he once said, "but great wealth often carries with it, in fact, always carries with it, crushing responsibility."

A New York financial reporting service estimated in 1923 that Rockefeller's income from Standard Oil stocks alone was \$229,742 a week. In the same year the New York World cal-

culated that his Standard Oil holdings had increased in value by \$104,201,000 in a 12-month period.

Huge as the figures appear, they were accepted as conservative. Few question that the Rockefeller fortune is much greater today, even though millions have been peeled from the bank roll in the intervening years for philanthropies, and at least $\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars for other purposes—workingmen's home developments, explorations, researches and construction enterprises impossible for lesser purses.

The Radio City enterprise cost an estimated $\frac{1}{4}$ billion dollars. More important, perhaps than its ultimate purpose was the fact that it was built at a time when the depression was scraping bottom. It gave work to thousands of men.

NEW ENTERPRISES UNDER WAY.

From the moment that the first riveting machines began to sing of reviving construction in the heart of Manhattan, the music has crescendoed. Today the construction workers are engaged in new Rockefeller enterprises as the midtown development goes on.

"Business will only do right," Rockefeller said, "when it puts service first and finance second."

The 63-year-old Rockefeller has had the satisfaction of seeing many of his ideas, considered at the time by other capitalists as far from conservative, come to be accepted.

In 1922, capital saw Rockefeller side with labor when he supported the coal miners of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in their trouble with the Consolidation Coal Company, of which he himself was a heavy stockholder.

At that time Rockefeller branded the coal operators' labor policies as "unwise, unjust, anti-social and hence bad business."

He was a pioneer among the very wealthy men of America in urging an 8-hour day. He condemned the 12-hour day and 7-day week as "unnecessary, uneconomic and unjustifiable."

When his book, "The Personal Relation in Industry," was published about fifteen years ago, his publishers said: "It would have been called socialistic twenty years ago."

"The highest ethical standards are as vital in business as they are in other relations of life," was a statement that keynoted broadly

his views on American business.

"Love," he said, "is the greatest force in the world. The doctrine of love is applicable to business life."

BROADCAST A PLEA FOR NRA.

When the NRA was born Rockefeller broadcast a nation-wide appeal for co-operation to assure the success of what he called "the great adventure in reconstruction."

The towering R. C. A. building of Rockefeller Center is an exclamation point against the sky to mark in stone and steel his own co-operation in "the great adventure."

John D. Rockefeller, jr., like his father, has always been deeply religious. His contributions to the church are probably without precedent. Yet always he has shown an independence of thought on matters of theology and society.

He advocated prohibition. After it had been tried for twelve years he decided it was wrong. He branded the prohibition amendment a "fail-said; and again—"Friendly relations between capital and labor are most readily brought coming on the eve of the political conventions of 1932, is credited by many observers as having had a marked effect upon the subsequent repeal of the amendment.

He financed a survey of liquor control laws throughout the world "on the assumption that the eighteenth amendment will ultimately be repealed."

His investigators made a series of recommendations. They covered all phases of the liquor problem. One recommendation was that the system of liquor taxation should be such as to enable the sale of liquor at \$1.50 a quart.

After repeal became effective he associated himself with the "Council of Moderation" to combat the excessive use of alcohol. Later he withdrew his support because of a disagreement over policy.

He was equally independent two years ago when he withdrew his general financial support from the Northern Baptist Convention. He explained that he believed the present day needs were for an interdenominational endeavor, although he would continue to give financial support to specified agencies of the Baptist church.

HIS LUNCH CRACKERS AND MILK.

He lives simply. It has been said that he never has been seen in the "Rainbow Room" of his Rockefeller Center skyscraper. A bowl of milk with crackers often constitutes his lunch.

The diversity of his philanthropies is one of the surprising things about them. All classes, races and creeds have benefitted by his gifts. He gave $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars for the colonization of Jews in Soviet Russia; an equal amount for the Shakespeare Memorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

He wrote a 2-million-dollar check to build the library of the League of Nations at Geneva and gave an equal amount for a museum in Palestine. The Christian Brothers received a million dollars, said to have been the largest single Rockefeller gift to an institution of Catholicism.

Hampton and Tuskegee institutes for the education of Negroes have benefitted to the extent of millions from the Rockefeller wealth.

There have been donations in six and seven figures for church and hospital construction, for the restoration of Reims cathedral and other war-damaged structures in France.

When the City of New York first faced the tragedy of widespread unemployment, Rockefeller contributed to the problem of relief.

Invariably in viewing the American industrial and social scene, he has been an optimist. Always, however, he has urged a closer understanding between employer and employee.

URGES FREQUENT CONTACT.

"Playing the game squarely would mean a progressively happier and better world," he said. He branded the prohibition amendment a "fail-said; and again—"Friendly relations between capital and labor are most readily brought coming on the eve of the political conventions about through frequent contact between employees and executives of the company for discussion of matters of common interest."

He has expressed some concern for the way things have been going in the last few generations.

"The headlong progress of recent generations is leading civilization toward its own annihilation," he said a few years ago.

When asked to comment a year ago on the statement of J. P. Morgan to the effect that the tendency of government to increase taxes would "destroy every large American fortune in thirty years," Rockefeller said he believed Mr. Morgan was perhaps "too conservative."

In 1930 Mr. Rockefeller had "nine armies of archeologists at work on a 2,000-mile front at a cost of millions."

At 63 the son of the man who made one of the world's greatest fortunes carries on busily and keenly alive to the world and its affairs, and according to his light.

The list of philanthropies of John D. Rockefeller, jr., is a lengthy one. Here are some of the individual items, selected at random, to illustrate the diversification of his bequests:

American Museum of Natural History	\$1,000,000
New York Public Library	3,000,000
To United States and Canadian hospitals to promote insulin	1,500,000
Relief for Japanese earthquake sufferers	100,000
New York Zoological Society	500,000
Inter-Church World Movement of North America, Inc.	1,403,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,083,334
Restoration of Reims cathedral, etc.	1,000,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) (in Standard Oil stock)	1,008,000
Restoration of Imperial University of Tokyo	1,600,000
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York (building fund)	500,000
Hampton and Tuskegee institutes (Negro)	1,000,000
Expansion-endowment fund of International Y. M. C. A.	250,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	600,000
Fund for five near East colleges	625,000
Cancer research	10,000
Phi Beta Kappa fund	100,000

United Jewish campaign	100,000
New York Boys' Club fund	100,000
Seamen's Church Institute	250,000
Jewish Philanthropic Society	50,000
Ethical Culture school (building fund)	250,000
Y. M. C. A., New York	500,000
Relief of Mississippi River flood sufferers	250,000
Harvard law school endowment	100,000
Young Men's Hebrew Association	50,000
French National Monuments Restoration	1,600,000
League of Nations (library building)	2,000,000
Baptists	250,000
Shakespeare Memorial theater Stratford on-Avon	500,000
Palestine (Archeological Museum)	2,000,000
Springfield (Mass.) college	500,000
Restoration of Williamsburg, Va.	5,000,000
Christian Brothers (college)	1,000,000
For leprosy eradication research	100,000
Hurricane victims (Virgin Islands)	25,000
Broadway (New York) temple	100,000
Jewish farm colonization in Russia	500,000
French War Memorial	50,000
Catholic Charities (New York)	25,000
St. Luke's International hospital, Tokyo	350,000
Harlem (New York City) playgrounds	71,000
Gifts of land for parkways (New York, New Jersey)	5,115,000
Emergency unemployment relief (New York City)	2,050,000
Drought sufferers' relief	250,000



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., 63 YEARS OLD TODAY.

A Deserved Tribute

FEW men have served the cause of education in the South with greater devotion and more salutary benefit to the public at large than Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of education for the General Education Board since 1919. On the eve

of his departure from Richmond last with the Southern field, where the week to make his residence in New York a group of friends active in the fields of education and social welfare joined in tendering him a testimonial of esteem. It was an interracial group representative of the State's best citizenry and that it expressed the esteem of the whole people for Dr. Davis, and their gratitude for the fine work that he has done and will continue to do in his continuing relationship with the General Education Board goes without saying.

A Virginian by birth, Dr. Davis began his career as an educator in 1902. After a short tenure as principal and superintendent of schools he was called to the position of State Agent for Negro Rural Schools. When he began this work education for the rural masses, for both races, was in a feeble state, lacking both sympathetic support and able direction. To bring county school boards and politically minded division superintendents around to a sense of duty or necessity in the education of Negroes was a herculean task, but Dr. Davis achieved it in statesmanlike manner. The groundwork he laid in his difficult assignment before taking up his larger duties with the General Education Board enabled his successors to reap results that are reflected in an entirely changed public sentiment in the matter of Negro education and material improvements no one dreamed of two decades ago.

As associate director and field agent for the General Education Board he has been able to blend in constructive harmony governmental and philanthropic agencies in a steady march of progress in the elementary and secondary schools as well as in the colleges.

Fortunately the change of residence from Richmond to New York does not remove him from the Virginia scene. His official and personal interests will remain associated

with the Southern field, where the force of his splendid personality and wise leadership is so much needed.

Educational Funds-1937

Anna T. Jeanes Foundation

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
April 15, 1937

EDUCATORS HERE IN CONFERENCE

Distinguished Visitors From Many Parts of the World

A distinguished group of visitors from almost every corner of the world will gather here today for a three day conference at the State Negro College. The visitors are prominent in the field of education and will come here to attend a conference of Jeans teachers of South Carolina.

In addition to these visitors from out of the state, all of the members of the state department of education are expected to attend the conference, and all of the county superintendents of education in the state have been asked to be present.

Included among the distinguished out-of-state visitors will be:

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gunn, of New York City. Mr. Gunn is vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, of New York, and is in charge of rural reconstruction in China.

Miss Daisy Kettley, white supervisor of rural schools from Cape Town, South Africa.

Dr. Loram, professor of education at Yale University, with six of his students. This party has been on a trip to Mexico and has been studying Indian schools of the west.

C. G. Opper, from Rhodesia, and employed by the British government in charge of the schools there.

Leo M. Favrot, member of the General Education Board from Richmond and New York.

Prominent educators from this state will include Dr. Geer, president of Furman University, Greenville; W. H. Washington, of Clemson, dean of student education; Charles Lockwood, member of the state board of education.

The conference will get underway during the day and the program includes a fish fry tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the superintendents of education.

The Jeans Foundation is concerned with educational work among the Negroes in the South. There are 37 of these Jeans supervisors at work in as many counties in the state at this time.

The conference for the next three days is an annual event held for the benefit of these workers during which time the progress of the work is discussed so far as this state is concerned, and ideas and methods are brought to them by representatives from other sections of the world.

The Foundation expended around \$12,000 in this state last year. These funds are matched to some degree by state funds.

The supervisors work directly under the county superintendents of education. They are concerned with the education of the Negro race, improving their standards of living, supervising campaigns for extension of the program of school building to accommodate the pupils and other civic enterprises such as may be indicated by the county superintendents, and also to look to improving health conditions among the people.

It is announced that no set program has been arranged for this conference. It will be in the way of an informal discussion of the topics of interest to the teachers, and the visitors will present methods which have been employed and which have been found to work successfully.

The conference will come to a close Saturday.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 26, 1937

NEGROES TO OBSERVE

JEANES' DAY TODAY

See: Education - Industrial Schools (Va)

Teachers and pupils of all Pinellas county negro schools will join 464 negro teachers in as many communities throughout the United States today in observing Jeanes' day. This is in honor of Virginia Randolph, first Jeanes teacher.

A county-wide program will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Bethel A. M. E. church in observance of the day. Bethel A. M. E. choir will sing under O. B. McLin's direction. Henrietta Dominis, Jeanes teacher for Pinellas county, is chairman of Florida. The public is invited to

Educational Funds-1937

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
January 5, 1937

DIXON NAMED FUND HEAD

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—(INS)—Appointment of John Curtis Dixon, Georgia Supervisor of Negro Education, as director of the one-million-dollar Julius Rosenwald fund to be devoted to rural education in the South during the next five years was announced today. He will have headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. Dixon left last Thursday to assume his new duties. He will be there for several weeks, according to his former office in the Department of Education at the Capitol.

As his new duties will consist largely of traveling over the Southern States, he will continue to maintain his residence in Atlanta at 39 Alden Avenue. N. W. Mrs. Dixon and their sons will remain in Atlanta.

He has been supervisor of Negro education in Georgia for about ten years and has long been associated with educational work in Georgia.

Rosenwald Names Dixon Rural Director

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—(ANP)—John Curtis Dixon, State supervisor of education of Georgia, has been appointed director for rural education of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It was announced Tuesday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The fund has set aside \$1,000,000 for efforts in rural education in the southern States for use over a period of five years, Mr. Embree said.

Mr. Dixon's appointment was made at the annual meeting of the fund's council on rural schools which has just completed its three-day sessions in Chicago. He begins his new work at once with headquarters in Chicago, though most of his actual work will be in the southern States.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has as its major program the general improvement of rural education, both white and Negro. As a part of this program the fund is supporting a number of experimental schools in Southern communities with a view to demonstrating good education under rural conditions and is helping in the development of normal schools and teacher's colleges for the preparation of rural teachers. The rural school council of 40 persons includes representatives of the several foundations interested in education, and prominent educators and social students from the nation at large.

Rural Education Meet Of Nation's Leaders Proves Significant

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The Rural School Council of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, comprised of the leaders in all phases of rural education, held a two day meeting, January 2-4, in the offices of the Rosenwald Fund here, the purpose of the meetings being to discuss the scope and significance of the work already accomplished and promulgation of an active program for the present year. Among the important subjects pertaining to rural education discussed by the group were: The Inter-relation of Social and Economic Conditions and Educational Practice; The Experimental Schools; Cooperation With Normal Schools; The Work of the General Education Board; The Services of the Jeannes Teachers; The Normal School Program in New Mexico; Extension of School Experiments to Cover an Entire County; State Councils; State and County Departments of Education and other related subjects.

Members of the Rural School Council are: W. W. Alexander, Acting Director of Resettlement Administration, Washington; M. Bousfield, Julius Rosenwald Play School, Rutledge, Ga.; Fred O. Bousfield, Elizabeth P. Cannon, Spelman College, Atlanta; Allie B. Cheney, Fair Play Negro school, Rutledge, Ga.; W. D. Cocking, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tenn.; John J. Coss, Columbia University, New York; Jackson Davis, General Education Board; J. C. Dixon, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Catherine J. Duncan, Red Oak School, Stockbridge, Ga.; Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lee Favrot, General Education Board; Burton Fowler, Tower Hill school, Washington, Del.; Evelyn Gasins, Fair Play School, Rutledge, Ga.; Ralph Gaskins, Fair Play School, Rutledge, Ga.; John Holden, Union Superintendent, Vermont; Nolen M. Irby, State Agent for Negro Schools, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Jones, research worker for the Rural School Council; Ralph E. Jones, president, Louisiana Normal institute, Grambling; Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago; Buford H. Junker, research worker for the Rural School Council; L. M. Lester, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Lewis, State Agent for Negro Schools, Baton Rouge, La.; Ruth Lockman, Fair Play School, Rutledge, Ga.; Fred McCuiston, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Nashville; Marv Elizabeth McKay, Julius Rosenwald

Fund; N. C. Newbold, State Agent for Negro Schools, Raleigh, N. C.; F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Raymond R. Paty, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Shelton Phelps, president, Winthrop college, Rock Hill, S. C.; Marvin S. Pittman, president, South Georgia Teachers college, Statesboro; Juanita Reddick, Red Oak School, Stockbridge, Ga.; George I. Sanchez, Julius Rosenwald Fund; James F. Simon, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Margaret S. Simon, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Ernest H. Thomas, Pine Mountain Valley Rural School, Hamilton, Ga.; Felix J. Underwood, M. D., State Health Officer, Jackson, Miss.; Margaret L. Utlev, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago; Ruth Warren, University of Chicago; Arthur D. Wright, president, Jeannes and Slater Funds, Washington and George F. Zook, president, American Council of Education, Washington.

Rosenwald Fund Head Criticizes White Educators For "Gross Discrimination"

CHICAGO —(ANP)—Following the repeated complaints of colored delegates and members of the Department of Superintendence and the National Education Association, that they were being embarrassed and discriminated against in the arrangements being made at New Orleans in connection with the planned meetings of the educational groups, President Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund has withdrawn his official support from the convention. Stressing the fact that other national social and educational bodies have refused to meet in cities "jim crowing" and otherwise discriminating against their colored representatives, Mr. Embree sent telegrams protesting the treatment of the New Orleans delegates, to officials of both associations convening there. The messages addressed to S. D. Sharkey, land of the Department of Superintendence and to William E. Givens, secretary of the National Education association, were as follows:

"Because of reported gross discrimination imposed on Negro members of Department of Superintendence and National Education Association by arrangements for New Orleans meetings the Julius Rosenwald Fund must decline to

participate stop In view of the importance of these meetings we hope that the department of superintendence can correct this injustice stop As you know other national organizations notably the National Conference On Social Work and American Library Association have taken the stand that they will hold meetings only where full and free participation may be had by all members stop Under existing circumstances Mr. S. L. Smith withdraws from chairmanship of meeting on Negro Rural Schools proposed for Wednesday afternoon—February Twenty-fourth Stop He is notifying all persons whom he had asked to take part in this meeting Stop We regret that this action is necessary and hope that thereafter meetings of this National Educational Body may be held under conditions which will safeguard the self respect of all members and all participating groups."

Edwin R. Embree, President
Julius Rosenwald Fund

ROSENWALD HONORED BY HISTORY GROUP

During the chapel hour Friday, the Carter G. Woodson History club of Haines Institute presented a program in memory of the late Julius Rosenwald who did much to foster Negro education in the south.

The program began with the singing of "America" after which appropriate prayers and scriptures were read. Elizabeth Gary then played a piano solo after which Magnolia Wilson spoke on "The Life of Julius Rosenwald."

Robbiesteene Josey played a violin solo. John Warren spoke on "The Philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald." The program ended with remarks on the life of Rosenwald by the principal, Rev. A. C. Griggs.

This service was held in keeping with the program of the National Young Men's Christian association to be given today, to celebrate National Rosenwald Day. Willie Mae Meadows of the senior class presided.

Nashville Tenn Banner

March 19, 1937

Nashville Man Speaks at Opening Of Georgia School

Participation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in the construction of the Eleanor Roosevelt School for Negroes at Warm Springs, Ga., at the dedication of which President Franklin D. Roosevelt was chief speaker yesterday afternoon, was in keeping with a promise made while the President was Governor of New York, in 1929, although the building program of the fund ceased officially in 1932.

This was revealed today by S. L. Smith of Nashville, director of the Southern office of the fund, who introduced President Roosevelt and also introduced Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, yesterday.

"I had promised President Roosevelt when he was the New York Governor that the fund would participate in the construction of schools at Warm Springs," Smith said. "After he became President I was reminded of the promise, although the official building program of the fund had ceased in

1932, and the board agreed to make good that promise."

Smith recalled that the school dedicated yesterday was the 5,358th building aided by the fund.

Smith said he related the pledge made to the President in his introduction.

"President Roosevelt was so much interested in the day's program," he added, "that he remained through the entire exercises which lasted for an hour and a quarter, and stayed for five or ten minutes afterward to discuss plans informally with leaders in the movement."

Smith said the President promised to bring Mrs. Roosevelt back with him next year to see the school which was named for her.

The white school, in the construction of which the Rosenwald Fund participated, was erected ten years ago.

Greensboro, N. C., Record

April 3, 1937

Negro Benefactor To Be Remembered

Negro schools of North Carolina which have received aid from the Rosenwald fund will celebrate Rosenwald day April 16, Thomas R. Foust, Guilford county superintendent of education, was informed Saturday in a letter from N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in the state department of public instruction.

The letter said pamphlets will be mailed for each school that has received aid from the Rosenwald fund for use in preparing suitable programs and urged that negro schools of Guilford county participate in celebrating Rosenwald day.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette

April 15, 1937

NEGRO NEWS

—BY MAUDE M. JEFFERS—

ROSENWALD DAY TO BE OBSERVED

The 16 Rosenwald schools in Gaston county, together with all such schools throughout the South, will observe Rosenwald Day, Friday, April 16th. The schools will have their classwork in history and citizenship to center around the contributions made to negro education by Rosenwald. Then a special program will be presented for the benefit of both parents, children and teachers to show the great progress made throughout the South due to the generosity of this great philanthropist.

The schools in Gaston county which have received Rosenwald aid are Dallas, Mt. Zion, Sinai, Jackson Knob, Crowders, Mt. Holly, Reid high, Mauney, Beaver Dam, Mildred Wellman elementary

school, Lincoln Academy, Lucia, Ranlo, Lowell, Mt. Chapel and Bessemer high school. Several of these schools also have Rosenwald libraries.

Through the generosity of Julius Rosenwald, aid was given in constructing more than eight hundred school buildings for negro children in North Carolina. His money has made it possible for more than one hundred thousand children to attend school in good, well equipped and lighted buildings. In making such contributions for better buildings, Mr. Rosenwald rendered a service of untold value to negro citizens, to the State and the entire South. It is for this reason that the Gaston county schools will plan an excellent program showing their enduring gratitude for Mr. Rosenwald's contributions to the schools.

During the Rosenwald Day program, time will be taken to show what the county, the State and outside agencies are doing to promote the program of education. Patrons and friends of the school are invited to attend all of the Rosenwald day programs.

SOUTHERNERS GIVEN AWARDS

Nineteen, Including One

Alabamian, Honored By
Rosenwald Fund

By United Press

ATLANTA, May 4.—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, today announced awards of 19 fellowships to white Southerners.

The awards average \$1,500 each and provide advanced study to persons of unusual achievement and promise in any field of work. Awards to Negroes were announced last week.

Awards to white Southerners included: Gould Beech of Montgomery, Ala., for study in sociology and economics at the University of North Carolina. Mr. Beech is editorial writer for The Montgomery Advertiser.

Lewis White Beck, fellow in philosophy at Duke University, for study in philosophy in Germany.

Benjamin A. Botkin, assistant professor of English at the University of Oklahoma, for critical study of folk and regional movement in the South.

Harrington C. Beardley, professor of sociology at Clemson, for study of nature and sources of race conflict at University of London.

L. Paris Brown, Carthage, Miss.,

for study of delinquency and crime at the University of Chicago.

Educator Honored

Harmond W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, for study of the history of English universities, at Oxford.

John T. Caldwell, Little Rock, for study at Princeton of local government and taxation.

Wirt A. Cate, Nashville, for research in American history, at the Library of Congress and other libraries.

James Dombrowski of Montevallo, Tenn., for study of influences of industrialization on a typical county of the Appalachian Mountains.

Thomas Payne Govan, Nashville, for historical study of banking and credit systems of the ante-bellum South, under auspices of Vanderbilt University.

Mrs. Margaret J. Hagood, Chapel Hill, N. C., for studies in sociology and statistics at the University of North Carolina.

James Maddox of Arkansas, for study of agricultural economics, at University of London and in Denmark.

Newspaperman Cited

Ralph McGill, sports editor, Atlanta Constitution, for study of relationship of the press to land tenure and minority groups in Ireland and on the continent.

Robert D. Meade, Lynchburg, Va., for completing biography of Judah P. Benjamin, at Library of Congress.

Mildred Mell, Rome, Ga., for sociological study at the University of North Carolina.

James S. Pope, Atlanta, for study of relationship of the press to political parties in England and on the continent.

Goodrich C. White, dean of the College of Arts, Emory University, for study of development of higher education in The Netherlands.

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
May 6, 1937

GENEROUS GIFTS FROM ROSENWALD Teachers College Receives Total Of \$55,000 During Past Two Years from That Source

The recent \$25,000 gift of the Rosenwald Fund to the South Georgia Teachers College for scholarships, added to the \$30,000 given last year, makes a total of \$55,000 granted the college by that Fund.

Last year the Rosenwald Fund gave the college \$30,000 over a period of five years. With that gift three additional faculty members were employed and the conduct of the Ogeechee school as a laboratory school was

made possible. The new gift of \$12,500 for each of the next two years will provide thirty full-time scholarships and one faculty member, who will serve as the guide for these thirty students.

The scholarships offered will be sufficient in size to pay all necessary expenses for two years and will be available to men and women between 23 and 40. Students interested in the supervision of elementary schools in the counties of Georgia will be asked to apply for the scholarships. The scholarships will be available for teachers now employed who have had training equivalent to the normal diploma or more. The applicant must have at least four years of unusually successful experience, and must be definitely in the supervision of elementary schools and the promotion of better rural life.

The scholarships will be awarded June 15 after a very careful investigation of all applicants, and will be available to students enrolling for the fall term in September. Scholarships will be made to students of either junior or senior rank and will be awarded for one or two years, depending upon the classification of the person to whom they are awarded.

Educational Funds-1937

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Rosenwald Foundation Plans Aid To Rural Education in Georgia

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 3, 1937

19 Southerners Are Chosen For Rosenwald Fellowships

Thomas Govan, James Dombrowski, Ralph McGill, James Pope Included in List of Winners to Get Awards for Research Work.

By RALPH MCGILL.
Rural education in Georgia, one of the state's most vital needs, will be aided by the Rosenwald Foundation, according to Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the foundation. Dr. Embree is in Atlanta for a conference with educational leaders. Arrangements already have been made to co-operate with the state normal schools at Statesboro and at Carrollton. As soon as the Board of Regents designates the school, aid will be given one of the negro normal colleges. Georgia has spent so little on education for its children that state ranks low among its sister states in the nation in the matter of education. Particularly does rural education need to be improved and assisted.

Dr. Embree declared that the school program as outlined by the state administration, which seeks to guarantee a seven-month school term, and the co-operation of the Board of Regents had influenced the Rosenwald Foundation to proffer its aid to the state. Dr. Embree outlined four essentials for rural education. They are: (1) The ability to read and write, clearly and with understanding. (2) Some knowledge of figures. (3) Some instruction in farming. (4) Instruction in handicrafts.

The foundation hopes, said Dr. Embree, to so raise the standards of pay for rural teachers that better teachers will be willing to enter the ranks of rural educators. Under the present standards, too many of the teachers look upon the rural teaching job merely as a step to "something better." Not until the pay more nearly approximates that paid teachers in the cities will it be possible to raise the standards.

Fellowship Discussed.
Dr. Embree, in speaking of the 19 fellowships announced yesterday for southerners, said that the foundation hoped to aid men who wished to remain in the south. The fellowships will be awarded annually for the next five or 10 years. They are open in every field.

Dr. Embree looks to Emory University to provide the south with a real university center and ex-

pressed himself as gratified the university already had initiated plans for such a center. "If you look at the map of the South," he said, "you will see that Atlanta is almost in the center of the state. The city is the logical place for such a center. I believe the university to be soundly based and moving slowly but surely forward." Dr. Embree praised also the institutes of citizenship which members of the Emory University faculty have been presenting in various sections of the state. "It is an excellent method of aiding in adult education," he said.

Thomas Payne Govan, of Nashville, for one year. This year 540 Negroes and 300 white southerners applied for the awards. Applications for the coming academic year, 1938-9, must be made before Jan. 15, next, to Raymond Paty, director of fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald fund, at 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Tennessee was represented also among the awards to white south-ners by Wirt Armistead Cate, of Nashville, and four Tennesseans were named in the awards to thirty southern Negroes: John Hope Franklin, of Nashville, and Harry Preston Walker, of Fisk university, at Nashville, and Frances E. Thompson, of Tennessee State college. Awards to white southerners were made also to Mildred Rutherford, of Rome, Ga., for sociological studies at the University of North Carolina; Ralph Emerson McGill, sports editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Gould Beech, associated editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, and James Soule Pope, assistant managing editor of the Atlanta Journal.

Winners of awards to southern Negroes announced Saturday included Will Mercer Cook, William Henry Dean, Jr., Bonita G. H. Valien and Preston Vallen, of Atlanta university; Dr. Henry Rutherford Butler, Jr., of Atlanta, and H. Council Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers' college.

The fellowships average \$1,500 for advanced study and experience in colleges, universities, libraries and research fields, in the United States and foreign countries. The awards are made in two categories: First, to Negroes; second, to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the south and who expect to make their careers in the south. Competition is open to both men and women and usually is limited to persons between the ages

groups in Ireland and on the European continent.

Dombrowski, for study of the influences of industrialization on a typical county (Grundy) of the Appalachian mountains.

Beech, for study of sociology and economics at the University of North Carolina.

Cate, for research in American history with special reference to Sherman's Atlanta campaign of the War Between the States, at the Library of Congress and other libraries.

Pope, for study of the relationship of the press to political parties in England and on the European continent.

Harmon White Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, for study of the history of English universities, at Oxford.

Goodrich Cook White, dean of the college of arts of Emory university, for study of the development of higher education in The Netherlands.

Lewis White Beck, a fellow in philosophy at Duke university, for study of philosophy in Germany.

Benjamin Albert Botkin, assistant professor of English in the University of Oklahoma, for critical study of folk and regional movement in the south.

Harrington Cooper Brearley, professor of sociology in Clemson college, for study of nature and source of race conflict, at the University of London.

Ina Corinne Brown, of Texas, for study at the University of Chicago of the history of race attitudes of English-speaking peoples.

L. Paris Brown, of Carthage, Miss., for study of delinquency and crime, at the University of Chicago.

John Tyler Caldwell, of Little Rock, for study of local government and taxation, at Princeton university.

Lewis Campbell Copeland, of Houston, for study at Duke university of the influence of race on the social structure of a southern community.

Mrs. Margaret Jarman Hagood, of Chapel Hill, N. C., for studies in sociology and statistics, at the University of North Carolina.

James Gray Maddox, of Arkansas, for study of agricultural economics, especially land tenure, at the University of London and in Denmark.

Robert D. Meads, of Lynchburg, Va., for completing the biography of Judah P. Benjamin, at the Library of Congress.

Awards to Negroes—
Frances E. Thompson, of Tennessee State college, for work in art and education in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Butler, for study and guided

of State college, for study of the preparation of school texts in science.
Otis Holley Berry, of Washington, D. C., for study of music and development of voice at the Fontainebleau School of Music, France.
Ulysses Simpson Brooks, of Johnson City, N. C., for study of the relationship of the press to political parties in England and on the European continent.
Smith university, North Carolina.
Duke University.
David Wadsworth Cannon, Jr., of Chicago.
Percy Hayes Baker, of Virginia.
Bonita G. H. Valien, of Atlanta university, for study in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.
Harry Preston Walker, of Fisk university, for sociological study of a southern community, in collaboration with a white student, under the general direction of Duke University.
John Hope Franklin, of Fisk university, for research in English organic chemistry, at Cornell university.
Giles Alfred Hubert, of Fisk university, for study of agriculture and farm organization in Denmark.
Trenholm, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities, at Harvard university.
John Hope Franklin, of Fisk university, for research in English organic chemistry, at Cornell university.
Giles Alfred Hubert, of Fisk university, for study of agriculture and farm organization in Denmark.
Trenholm, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities, at Harvard university.

Educational Funds-1937

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Rosenwald Foundation Plans Aid To Rural Education in Georgia

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 3, 1937

By RALPH MCGILL.
Rural education in Georgia, one of the state's most vital needs, will be aided by the Rosenwald Foundation, according to Dr. Edwin R. South, president of the foundation, who is in Atlanta for a conference of the foundation's representatives.

Dr. South said, "If you look at the map of the state, you will see that the center of the state is almost in the center of Georgia. The city is the logical place for such a center. I believe the university to be soundly based and arrangements already have been made to co-operate with the state normal schools at Statesboro and at Carrollton. As soon as the Board of Regents designates the members of the Emory University faculty, aid will be given one of the negro normal colleges."

Georgia has spent so little on education for its children that the adult education, he said, state ranks low among its sister states in the nation in the matter of education. Particularly does rural education need to be improved and assisted.

Dr. Embree declared that the school program as outlined by the state administration, which seeks to guarantee a seven-month school term, and the co-operation of the Board of Regents had influenced the Rosenwald Foundation to proffer its aid to the state.

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Dr. Embree, in speaking of the 19 fellowships announced yesterday for southerners, said that the foundation hoped to aid men who wished to remain in the south.

The fellowships will be awarded annually for the next five or 10 years. They are open in every field.

Dr. Embree looks to Emory University to provide the south with a real university center and ex-

19 Southerners Are Chosen For Rosenwald Fellowships

Thomas Govan, James Dombrowski, Ralph McGill, James Pope Included in List of Winners to Get Awards for Research Work.

of 22 and 35. All the awards are made

Thomas Payne Govan, of Nashville, for one year. This year 540 Negroes a contributor to the book page of The and 300 white southerners applied for Chattanooga Times, and James Dombrowski, of the Highlander Folk school, at Monticello, are among made before Jan. 15, next, to Ray- nineteen white southerners to whom monod Patsy, director of fellowships of fellowship awards were announced yesterday by the Julius Rosenwald fund, at 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Tennessee was represented also. "The fellowships," says the fund's among the awards to white south-announcement, "are intended to pro- erners by Wirt Armistead Gate, of wide opportunity for advanced study Nashville, and four Tennesseeans were or special experience to individuals named in the awards to thirty south-who have already given evidence of ern Negroes: John Hope Franklin, exceptional ability and who wish to Galles Alfred Hubert and Harry Pres-prepare themselves further. The fel- ton Walker, of Fisk university, at lowships are not restricted to any Nashville, and Frances E. Thompson, special subject or activity. While at Tennessee State college.

Awards to white southerners were contemplated advanced university work, made also to Mildred Ruthertford the fellowships are open not only to Meil, acting dean of Shorter college, scholars and scientists, but to per- at Rome, Ga., for sociological study sons who may plan to go into the at the University of North Carolina; professions or the fine arts, or into Ralph Emerson McGill, sports editor agriculture, journalism or creative of the Atlanta Constitution; Gould writing, education, business, or public Beech, associated editor of the Mont- service. * * * Candidates must have gomery Advertiser, and James Soule completed their general college course or Pope, assistant managing editor of the or their general professional course or Atlanta Journal.

Winners of awards to southern ration which may be regarded as the Negroes announced Saturday included equivalent of a general education at least of collegiate standard." Dean, Jr., Bonita G. H. Valien and Preston Valien, of Atlanta university; Dr. Henry Ruthertford Butler, Jr., of nature of the studies which the fel- Atlanta, and H. Council Tremholm, of lows will undertake, are as follows: Alabama State Teachers' college.

The fellowships average \$1,500 for advanced study and experience in derbilt university, for historical study colleges, universities, libraries and of the banking and credit systems for study of agricultural economics, States and foreign fields. In the United of the ante-bellum south, under especially land tenure, at the Uni- awards are made in two categories: brother of Gilbert E. Govan, literary First, to Negroes; second, to white editor of The Chattanooga Times, southerners who wish to work on and will teach this year in the Uni- some problem distinctive to the south versity of Chattanooga for the sum- and who expect to make their careers mer term.

in the south. Competition is open to McGill, for study of relationship of both men and women and usually is the press to land tenure and minority limited to persons between the ages

groups in Ireland and on the Euro- pean continent.

Dombrowski, for study of the in- fluences of industrialization on a typical county (Grundty) of the Ap- palachian mountains.

Beech, for study of sociology and economics at the University of North Carolina.

Gate, for research in American his- tory with special reference to Sher- man's Atlanta campaign of the War Between the States, at the Library of Congress and other libraries.

Pope, for study of the relationship of the press to political parties in England and on the European con- tinent.

Harmon White Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, for study of the history of English universi- ties, at Oxford.

Goodrich Cook White, dean of the college of arts of Emory university, for study of the development of high- er education in The Netherlands.

Lewis White Beck, a fellow in philosophy at Duke university, for study of philosophy in Germany.

Benjamin Albert Bokkin, assistant professor of English in the Uni- versity of Oklahoma, for critical study of folk and regional movement in the south.

Harrington Cooper Brearley, pro- fessor of sociology in Clemson col- lege, for study of nature and source of race conflict, at the University of London.

Ina Corinne Brown, of Texas, for study at the University of Chicago of the history of race attitudes of English-speaking peoples.

L. Paris Brown, of Carthage, Miss., for study of delinquency and crime, at the University of Chicago.

John Tyler Caldwell, of Little Rock, for study of local government and taxation, at Princeton university.

Lewis Campbell Copeland, of Hous- ton, for study at Duke university of the influence of race on the social structure of a southern community.

Mrs. Margaret Jarman Hagood, of Chapel Hill, N. C., for studies in sociology and statistics, at the Uni- versity of North Carolina.

James Gray Maddox, of Arkansas, for study of agricultural economics, under especially land tenure, at the Uni- versity of London and in Denmark.

Robert D. Meads, of Lynchburg, Va., for completing the biography of Judah P. Benjamin, at the Library of Congress.

Awards to Negroes—
Frances E. Thompson, of Tennes- see State college, for work in art and education in Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Butler, for study and guided

experience in internal medicine and diagnosis, at London Hospital and Medical college, England.
Richard Allen Carroll, of Arkansas State college, for studies in English literature, at the University of Michi- gan.
Cook, for study of the Negro in French literature in Paris and the French colonies.
Dean, for study of the economic factors in regional migration and the growth of cities, at Harvard univer- sity.
John Hope Franklin, of Fisk uni- versity, for study in sociology at the University of Wisconsin.
Harry Preston Walker, of Fisk uni- versity, for sociological study of a southern community, in collaboration with a white student, the study to be under the general direction of Duke university.
Percy Hayes Baker, of Virginia State college, for study of the prepa- ration of school texts in science.
Otis Holley Berry, of Washington, D. C., for study of music and devel- opment of voice at the Fontainebleau School of Music, France.
Ulysses Simpson Brooks, of Johnson C. Smith university, North Carolina, for chemical research in the ioniza- tion of salts, at the University of Chicago.
David Wadsworth Cannon, Jr., of

Cranford, N. J., for studies in education at teachers' college of Columbia university.

Horace Roscoe Cayton, of Chicago, for studies in sociology and statistics, at the University of Chicago.

Schieffelin Claytor, of Virginia, for research in the mathematical problems of topography, at the University of Michigan and the Institute of Advanced Study.

Frank Marshall Davis, of Chicago, for creative writing, especially poetry.

Aaron Douglas, of New York City, for creative art in portraits, character sketches and scenes of Negro life.

John Gibbs St. Clair Drake, of Dillard university, for studies in social anthropology at Fisk university and the University of Chicago.

Sheppard Randolph Edmonds, of Dillard university, for creative work in folk drama, at Malvern, England, and with the Irish Players.

Carl McClellan Hill, of Hampton institute, Virginia, for research in organic chemistry, at Cornell university.

Clinton Everett Knox, of Morgan college, Baltimore, for study of European history, with special reference to the Ottoman empire, at Harvard university.

Hilda Lawson, of Washington, D. C., for study of oriental literature, at the University of Illinois.

James Raymond Lawson, of St. Augustine's college, North Carolina, for physical research in infra-red spectroscopy, at the University of Michigan.

Booker Tanner McGraw, of Lincoln university, Missouri, for study of economics, at Harvard university.

Mary Adelaide Morton, of Howard university, for study of psychological factors in the learning process, at the University of Chicago.

Benjamin Arthur Quarles, of Shaw university, at Raleigh, N. C., for study of American history, specifically the life of Frederick Douglass, at the University of Wisconsin.

Charles Edward Weir, of Howard university, for research in nuclear chemistry and quantum mechanics, at the California Institute of Technology.

Henry Spence Wilson, of Louisville Municipal college, for chemical research in the plasticities of lime, at Indiana university.

WIN FELLOWSHIPS



**RALPH M'GILL,
ROSENWALD DIRECTOR
IN SOUTH TO RETIRE**

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—(P)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund announced tonight the retirement of S. L. Smith, 63, who was appointed by the late Julius Rosenwald to direct the fund's program of helping provide public schools for negroes in the south.

Since 1920 Smith has been director of the fund's southern office at Nashville, Tenn., and has had charge of school building. Testimonial dinners honoring him were scheduled for November 13 in Chicago and November 16 in Nashville. He formerly was state agent for negro schools in Tennessee.

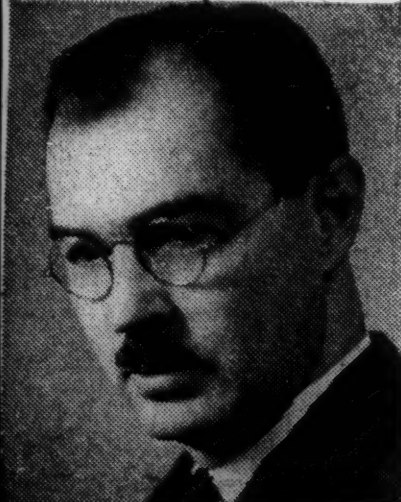
ROSENWALD SPENDS \$691,763 ON RURAL EDUCATION, HEALTH

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—(ANP)—During the past year the Julius Rosenwald fund spent \$691,763 chiefly on rural education and Negro Health, according to the annual report issued by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

The most active program during the year was the improvement of rural education for both white and colored children in the Southern states. "During the first two decades of its life," Mr. Embree said, "the fund concentrated on the building of schoolhouses for Negroes and helped to build 5,357 schools in 883 counties of 15 southern states at a total cost of \$28,408,520 of which the fund contributed teachers for rural schools but also in improving county supervision of schools, the production of better texts and other materials of instruction and increasing the salary scale of rural teachers."

In addition to the rural school program, the fund last year contributed \$205,000 to health facilities for Negroes and \$75,000 to the development of three important Negro universities: Fisk in Nashville, Dillard in New Orleans, and Atlanta. Last year the fund started a series of 50 annual fellowships of approximately \$1,500 each to most promising Negro scholars and to most distinguished white students and leaders in the South.

uted \$4,366,579. Now the fund has turned its attention to what goes on inside these schoolhouses. The fund's chief efforts today are the building up of a few Southern teachers' colleges. The fund is interested not only in producing bet-



MES DOMBROWSKI.

Educational Funds—1937

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 14, 1937

Fisk, Meharry Plan To Honor Fund Director

S. L. Smith, retiring director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund's Southern Office, will be honored by special programs at Fisk University and Meharry Medical College next Tuesday. The occasion is that of Mr. Smith's completion of an educational and health program started eighteen years ago, at which time he became identified with the fund's activities in the South.

At 3:30 there will be a tea in the foyer of Jubilee Hall for Mr. Smith and the board members of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Following the tea, there will be a musicale in the Fisk Chapel. At the musicale, formal recognition will be given Mr. Smith's contribution to education in the Southern States. The Fisk University Choir, and the A. and I. Administration, New Orleans, La.; State College Choir, the famous Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Emory Jubilee Singers, and William Allen, pianist of the Fisk Department of Music will all appear on the program.

Eighteen years ago Julius Rosenwald met Mr. Smith and requested him to become director of Southern work with an office at Nashville. The board was not formed until 1928, and plans for future work were made by Mr. Smith, Julius Rosenwald, and Mr. Smith's secretary. The "next most needed thing" was the creed they followed in their plans.

Negro Rural Schools

One of the most impressive achievements of the fund was the erection of 5,358 Negro rural schools in fifteen Southern states. They ranged in size from one-teacher buildings to twelve-teacher schools. The last one was dedicated on March 18, 1937, and is known as the Eleanor Roosevelt School, at Warm Springs, Ga. Most of the money was contributed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, President Roosevelt, and George Foster Peabody. The building of these rural schools was a continuation of work begun by Booker T. Washington. The building program cost more than \$28,000,000, 15 per cent of which has been given by the fund. These schools have a seating capacity sufficient for 40 per cent of the Negroes attending elementary schools in the South.

In addition to the building of schools, Mr. Smith has instituted a beautification program for land-scaping rural school grounds. Thousands of copies of his plans for both construction and beautification of rural schools have been distributed all over America by the Department of Education.

Dinner Planned

Elaborate plans have been outlined to make Tuesday a memorable occasion in Mr. Smith's life. One of the largest and most distinguished groups of educators and philanthropists ever assembled in Nashville will be present for the festivities at Fisk University and for the dinner at the Hermitage Hotel at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Among the guests will be Jackson Davis and Lee Favrot, of the General Education Board; Arthur D. Wright, of the Southern Education Foundation; Dr. J. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Garth Akridge, National Youth Administration, New Orleans, La.; State College Choir, the famous Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Bloazer and Arthur Raper, commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta; Dr. Carl Milam, American Library Association, Chicago; Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina; Dr. John D. Coss, Columbia University; Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of the Trustee Board, Philadelphia; Alfred K. Stern, New York City; Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, and Mrs. Embree; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dixon; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Simon; Miss Dorothy Elvidge, and Raymond Paty, director for fellowships.

Acquainted With Conditions

Mr. Smith early became acquainted with the inadequacies of Negro educational institutions in the South. During the time he was superintendent of the Negro high school in Clarksville, and as Tennessee State Rural School supervisor, he learned that not one Negro school teacher in Tennessee held an A.B. degree. He learned, too, that Negro children were frequently absent from classes because of illness, and this was noticeably more often than was the case with white children. Library needs of the Negro schools were particularly acute, and Mr. Smith recognized the necessity for finding a remedy for this condition during the process of elevating the general educational standards.

Through the efforts of Mr. Smith, a graduate of Fisk University was employed to teach Latin in the Clarksville school. This was one of the first steps undertaken to bring academic rating to the institution. The Clarksville Negro High School became the first one in the State to be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Still pioneering for the underprivileged, Mr. Smith worked out the first plans for rural school libraries in the South.

About fifty Negro colleges and 4,000 elementary and high schools have been assisted in developing libraries since 1920. A seven-year experiment in county library service in ten counties throughout the South has been carried on.

EMBREE TELLS HOW ROSENWALD FUND HAS AIDED SOUTH

Journal and Guide
President Explains Activity Which Extends Now
To Cover White Schools As Well As
To Those of Race

CHICAGO (ANP) — How the Julius Rosenwald fund has aided in the fight to replace rote teaching in both Negro and white rural schools and replace it with education was revealed by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, in the November issue of the Atlantic Monthly in an article entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse—1938 Model." health catechism read from the text, "Why should we wash and comb our hair?" And the row of little Negroes droned back the answer, "So it will not get stringy and fall down in our eyes."

Merely contributing to the building of over 5,000 school-houses in almost every county of the 15 Southern states was not enough, Mr. Embree revealed, for when the fund's officers began looking into what was going on inside the buildings, they were appalled at the prevalence of parrot-like repetition and absence of education. The emphasis of the Fund's work has been gradually shifted, therefore, so as to include efforts among both white and colored schools since advance of both is necessary for ultimate progress.

SHOULD INTEREST ALL SECTIONS
The greatest excess of children in the rural South, he pointed out, and since many of them will in the future be citizens of Chicago, New York and other metropolitan centres, their education is therefore a matter of concern for Northern cities as well as Southern counties.

Rural schools must first provide skill in the use of reading, writing and arithmetics, and in addition acquaint pupils with handicrafts and the processes of nature, the author said. Mere "animal training" must be avoided and the pupil taught to use his acquired knowledge outside the classroom.

SAME IN ALL SCHOOLS

"At first we thought this mumbo jumbo of rote recitation might simply be the mark of Negro schools, but when we enlarged our explorations to include white schools in the same communities, we found little to choose between them," he said.

"In general the Negro teachers had less training, worked for smaller salaries and with shabby equipment. Yet, in spite of these handicaps, occasionally the ingenuity of this hearty race resulted in activities and interests above the practice in white schools."

Citing a specific example of rote recitation, Mr. Embree said, "In a Negro school a teacher holding a

DEPEND ON TEACHER

"Chief emphasis in the whole

movement is upon the normal financial resources, and the wise schools and teachers' colleges, for planning that have gone into other it is evident that the spirit as well branches of higher education." as the procedures of the school depend almost wholly upon the teacher. One of the greatest needs in America is that teachers' colleges—too often the neglected stepchildren of our university systems—be given the prestige, the

Rosenwald Foundation Chiefs Honored



Samuel L. Smith, retiring Southern director of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation; Lessing J. Rosenwald of Chicago, chairman of the board of trustees of the foundation, and Edwin R. Embree, president, left to right, were honored guests at a tea at Fisk University Tuesday afternoon. Smith received a scroll in appreciation for his 17 years of service with the Rosenwald foundation.

South's Educators Pay Tribute To S. L. Smith as School Pioneer

Retirement as Rosenwald Executive Officially Announced

The story of the work done by Samuel L. Smith of Tennessee as Southern director of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation was told last night by educational leaders from throughout the South in comment on his approaching retirement.

Six speakers, including Julius Rosenwald's son, Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke after a banquet at 7:30 o'clock in the Hermitage Hotel.

"His great friendship and loyalty to my father," Rosenwald said of Smith, "and his loyalty in carrying out the work of the foundation, gave a brief sketch of Smith's life.

Nashville, Tenn. ~~Tennessee~~
November 17, 1937

have enriched my own life by his example."

Rosenwald was the first speaker introduced by the president of the foundation, Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, toastmaster. Others who followed included State Education Commissioner W. A. Bass, Tennessee School Library Director Miss Martha Park, Associate Director Jack Davis of the General Education Board, and Arkansas Negro School Agent Nolen Irby.

At the conclusion of the speaking Embree presented to Smith a framed letter from President Roosevelt, congratulating him for the work he has done for negro education through the Rosenwald Fund and extending him personal good wishes.

Rosenwald in his speech traced the work of the foundation and emphasized Smith's contribution and gave a brief sketch of Smith's life.

He closed with a personal tribute.

Bass, the second speaker, praised Smith for the work he has done for Tennessee education.

"We are delighted," he said, "that the man who has helped make a dream (the Rosenwald Foundation's plans) come true in the South is a Tennessean. . . .

"When our educational plans struck a snag we have often turned to him for advice and counsel, and in every instance his help has produced results. . . .

"It is proper that this evidence of our love and regard for Mr. Smith be given at this time, as he is leaving a successful work."

Davis told of the evidences of Smith's good work as is seen throughout the South.

PROF. R. E. CLAY GETS NEW POST IN SCHOOL WORK

Popular Leader Is Now "Developer Of Education," Pres. Hale Announces

By Charles Satchell Morris, II
Announcement was made here to-
day by President William J. Hale
of A. and I. State College that Mr.
Robert E. Clay prominent for
many years in Tennessee and
Southern education circles had
just been appointed to the posi-
tion of State Developer of Ed-
ucation. In 1918 Mr. Clay was
appointed Rosenwald State Agent
with headquarters at A. and I. Col-
lege. With the closing of the
Southern office under the director-
ship of the veteran promoter and
builder, Dr. S. L. Smith, the per-
sonnel department of the State of Ten-
nessee selected another title for Mr.
Clay and made him State Developer

Next to President Hale, no figure
in public life in this region has en-
joyed a more varied and distinguish-
ed career than Mr. Clay. He is the
State Secretary of the Interracial
League of Tennessee of which Dr.
Hale is President and which
is largely responsible for the fine
feeling between the two groups. He
is the assistant State Administrator
of the NYA and the Executive Sec-
retary of the Better Homes Move-
ment of which Dr. Hale also is
President. Congratulations have
reached him from admiring friends
throughout the nation.

Singers Honored

Monday night an elaborate recep-
tion was held at Volunteer Manor,
palatial residence of President and
Mrs. W. J. Hale, at which time mem-
bers of the faculty, students and cit-
izens of Nashville paid tribute to the

magnificent accomplishments of
Mrs. Marie Brooks-Strange and her
celebrated choral group. Following
a delicious repast in a brilliantly-
lighted dining room of the mansion
pictures were taken of the famous
aggregation of visitors. Brief
speeches of felicitation were deliv-
ered by Dean George Gore, Jr.,
Robert E. Clay, President Hale
and others following which Mrs.
Hale in her singularly charming
manner presented checks to the sing-
ers as a token of appreciation on
behalf of the institution. The occa-
sion was a most delightful one and
signalized the important place that
music occupies in the college pro-
gram.

Faculty Members Given Smoker

Professor Merl R. Eppse, chair-
man of the Division of History and
Sociology, entertained in his at-
tractive apartment on Thursday
night the male members of the fac-
ulty honoring Prof. Alger V. Bos-
well who became a benedict at Chat-
tanooga on Saturday at eleven
o'clock. After a most appetizing
buffet supper served by Mrs. Eppse
and Mrs. R. A. Munday, Prof. Bos-
well was lauded by his colleague
of the faculty. The program was
launched by Professor Charles Sat-
tchell Morris, II of the department
of English and closed by President
Hale. Many of his associates are in
Chattanooga today for the wedding
ceremony which will be performed
by the Rev. Dr. Nichodemus
Schomburger.

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
December 31, 1937

S. L. Smith Named On Peabody Faculty

NASHVILLE, TENN., DEC. 31.—
S. L. Smith, retiring director of
the Southern office of Julius Ros-
enwald Fund, has been appointed
provost of Peabody College in
charge of the institution's public
relations, according to announce-
ment Thursday by Dr. S. C. Gar-
rison, Peabody president.

Assuming duties January 1,
Smith will cooperate with the col-
lege faculty and alumni in visiting
foundations and education centers
throughout the country and repre-
senting the teacher training insti-
tution at teachers' meetings.

After completing his 18-year pro-
gram for the Rosenwald Fund,
Smith will retire today as active
head of the Southern office. Dur-
ing his Association with the fund,
he aided in establishment of 5,-
358 rural schools in 15 Southern
states and was responsible for the
setting up of more than 4,000 li-
braries in Negro schools.

Rockefeller Fund

Athens, Ga., Morning Herald
June 24, 1937

Strong Personal Touch Characterizes Younger Rockefeller's Varied Gifts

His Inherent Passion for Reconstruction and Building Is Not Confined to This Country Alone

(This is the second of six stories on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the present and future status of the Rockefeller millions).

By WILLIS THORNTON

NEA Service Staff Correspondent
Together the Rockefellers, father and son, have probably given away \$750,000,000.

The present head of the clan has actively continued the work of his father in adding perhaps \$175,000,000 to former benefactions which he continues to help administer.

In the gifts of the younger Rockefeller there is a strain of warmth, of personal interest, of imagination, and of cosmopolitanism that was not apparent in the vast "general purpose" contributions of the father.

The older man would never have thought, for instance, of the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Va., with which the son has produced a unique memorial of pre-Revolutionary times, buying and restoring an entire town at a cost of \$15,000,000 for the pleasure and inspiration of 300,000 visitors a year.

The first-generation Rockefeller would probably never have been interested in putting \$500,000 into rebuilding the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford after it burned down, or in contributing \$1,500,000 toward rebuilding the Imperial University Library in Tokio after an earthquake had damaged it. The benefactions of the younger Rockefeller reflect a mind that is at home in all the world and in every field.

Faith Never Shaken

The Rockefeller contributions to purely Baptist causes have virtually ceased. While the keen inter-

est in religion and in religious causes remains, it is now expressed in interdenominational movements. Rockefeller, Jr., poured \$2,000,000 into the abortive Inter-Church World Movement of 15 years ago, but his faith in such work was never shaken by its notable failure. The magnificent Riverside Church with its famous carillon, which dominates New York's upper Hudson River skyline, cost \$1,500,000, but is entirely non-denominational in its services and its work. New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine has received \$500,000, the Colgate-Rockefeller Seminary \$1,250,000, and the Pale Divinity School \$1,000,000 from the Rockefeller coffers, and he is a large supporter of the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

Traveling in France, Rockefeller noted the shabby and generally run-down condition of the palaces at Versailles and Fontainebleau, saw the war-time ravages at Louvain and Rheims. The result was \$3,000,000 for repairs at Versailles and \$100,000 toward the rehabilitation of the Louvain library.

Interested in Parks and Forestry
Observing the difficulties of poor students abroad led to establishment of a chain of International Student Houses in several countries to provide cheap and good living quarters for students in strange lands. In each there is a proportion of native students so that international understanding may be promoted. Nearly \$11,000,000 has gone into this project.

Traveling more widely than his father ever did, Rockefeller has become interested in parks and forestry. It is due to his Save-the-Redwood League (\$2,000,000) that many of the giant sequoias of the west still stand.

Arcadia National Park is entirely a Rockefeller gift, the land having been acquired and improved for \$4,000,000 and presented to the government.

Rockefeller loves the Palisades of the Hudson, and he bought \$7,000,000 worth of land including the most sightly cliffs, thus preserving them as a scenic feature of New York.

Fort Tryon Park, historic scene of Washington's last stand in the retreat from Manhattan Island, has been bought at a cost of more than \$6,000,000, and will not only become a park but the site of George Gray Barnard's collection of medieval sculpture, which will be housed in the new Cloisters Museum.

They Like His Taxes

The timberlands of Yosemite National Park have been preserved to the tune of \$1,650,000, and Rockefeller has spent \$1,725,000 on land in the Jackson Hole region of Wyoming in an effort to establish a national park in this scenic country.

Objections of local government units and taxpayers there, who like the \$10,000 annual tax which Rockefeller still pays, have temporarily halted this beneficent plan.

Half a million for the New York Botanical Gardens, a million for the New York Zoological Society, and \$2,000,000 for New York's Metropolitan Museum are matched by the \$700,000 given to the Library of Congress for its new catalog, and more than \$3,000,000 for the magnificent New York Public Library. When the League of Nations at Geneva needed a library, it was able to turn to Rockefeller for \$2,000,000, half for a building, half for books.

Most of the newer Rockefeller benefactions are now self-liquidating, in order to prevent the influence of the "dead hand," which often guides the use of donated money long after both benefactor and the original need have vanished. Such was the International

Education Board, which has spent \$21,000,000, income and principal, on various scientific and educational projects all over the world, and whose remaining projects are consolidated with the General Education Board.

A Passion for Construction

Foremost among college beneficiaries, after the University of Chicago, has been Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, which have received \$500,000 for the education of negroes. Rockefeller's own alma mater, Brown University, with Princeton and Harvard, have shared Rockefeller's millions, and far-away Palestine can look on its Museum of Archaeology at Jerusalem with \$2,000,000 worth of thankfulness to the Rockefellers.

A passion for building and construction, notable in most of the recent Rockefeller projects, is also seen in several housing experiments totaling \$13,500,000 in and around New York City.

But to list even the fields into which the present Rockefeller has sent his millions, let alone the individual projects, would be impossible. He is besieged at all times by hundreds of daily requests for money, either for personal use or for "pet causes."

Such requests run up to 20,000 a year, and require quite an organization merely to handle them. To purely personal requests a form letter is usually returned. To those suggesting a social objective, personal letters almost always go, explaining why the request does not conform with the Rockefeller ideas.

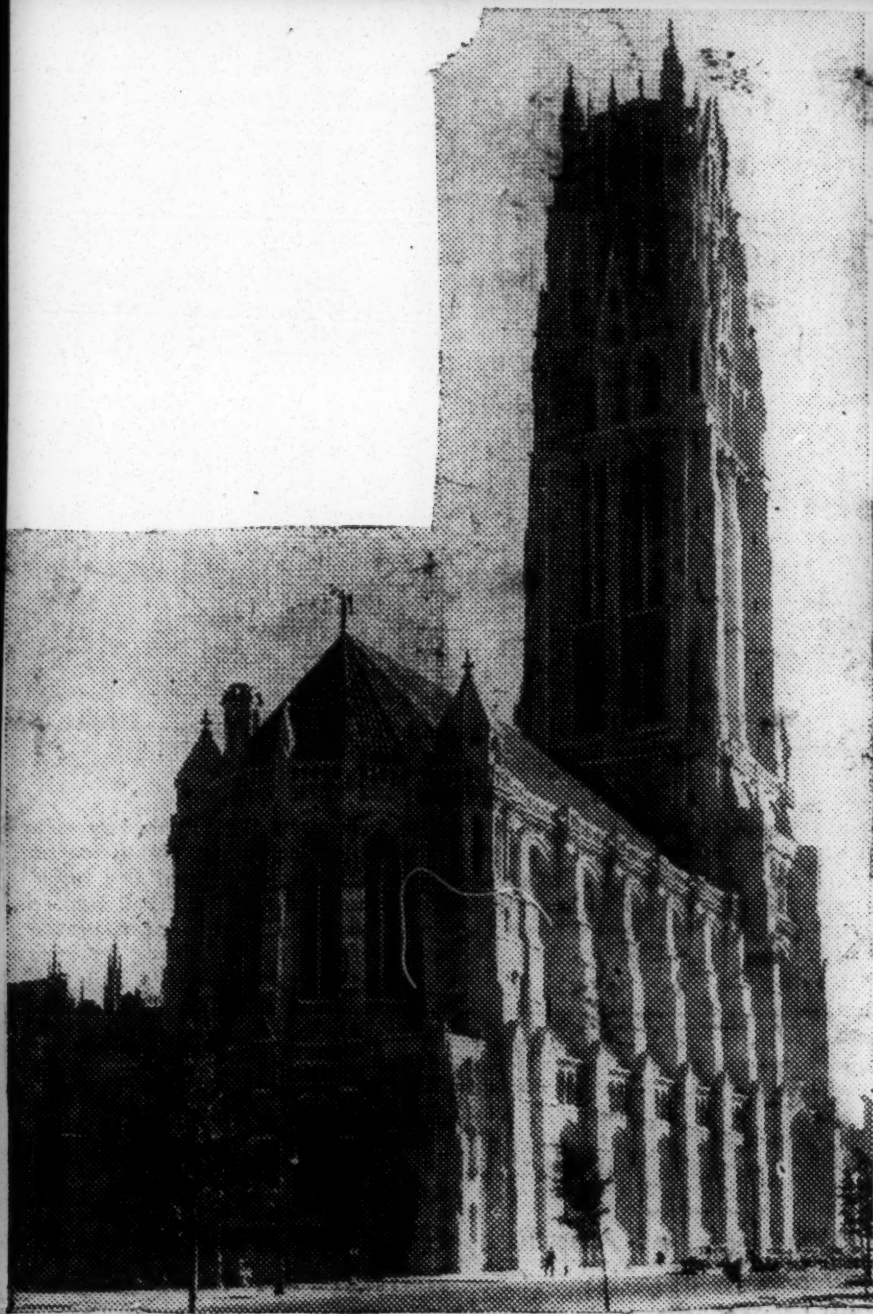
To Prevent Poverty

With his father, Rockefeller long ago arrived at a philosophy of giving, to which he adheres as consistently as possible. "Our endeavor," he said, "has not been so much to relieve poverty, but to prevent poverty through making it possible for people to live in healthful surroundings and to obtain educational opportunities fitting them to earn their own livelihood."

NEXT: How the present Rockefeller was trained for his job, and how "his father's example" meant something different to him than you might suppose.



John D. Rockefeller, Jr.



The magnificent \$1,500,000 River side Church, whose tower and carillon dominate the Hudson River drive section of New York, is non-denominational, and receives members of all faiths, typifying the Rockefeller dream of a strong non-denominational united Protestant movement.



Restoration and rebuilding of a complete pre-Revolutionary town, historic Williamsburg, Va., cost Rockefeller \$15,000,000, and 300,000 Americans visit it yearly. Here Colonial-costumed men and women do a statey dance on the green before the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg.

Educational Funds-1937

Rockefeller Foundation.

Rockefeller Fund

ROCKEFELLER FUND

AIDS STUDY OF GENES

\$900,000 Gifts in 1936 Also

Supported Research on
Hormones and Enzymes

NEW TREND IN PROGRAM

Secrets on Man's Well-Being and
Shaping of Personality Are
Now Among Goals

Contributions totaling \$900,000 in 1936 are reported by the Rockefeller Foundation for biological research in "relatively new and important factors in man's struggle to become a rational animal."

These factors were identified scientifically by Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, in a section of his annual report, made public yesterday, as genes, hormones and enzymes.

"Medicine is not yet ready to describe an emotion in terms of a chemical reaction or prescribe a hormone for a mental state," he wrote. "But there is evidence of definite headway."

In consequence, Mr. Fosdick explained in his report, the Rockefeller Foundation for the last few years has been shifting its medical grants from improving the quality of medical teaching, on which a total of \$148,000,000 of Rockefeller funds has been spent since 1916.

The present Rockefeller emphasis, he said, is increasingly on the advancement of medical knowledge through research—particularly by contributions for experimental exploration of "secrets of well-being and techniques for the shaping of human personality."

"Some of the most dramatic developments which have come from experimental biology in the last quarter century," he continued, "are those tending to show the importance, in terms of human welfare and behavior, of substances so minute in quantity that only the most exact and delicate techniques of science are able to identify and measure them."

"Foremost in this catalogue of the infinitesimal stand the genes. So small are they that presumably no microscope can see them; they must be measured in terms of their effect. And yet the genes are the

cargo ships of heredity, carrying compacted in their minuteness the whole load of inheritance from one generation to the next.

"Equally small in quantity and extremely powerful in their influence are the hormones, chemical regulators secreted by the ductless glands. A third classification in this list of the infinitesimal would be the enzymes, which constitute another important group in the chemical machinery of the body."

"Scientists in many countries are now exploring the functions of hormones and enzymes; are learning to identify and isolate them; are beginning, in some cases, to produce them synthetically."

The foundation also reported \$1,073,050 of Rockefeller funds allotted in 1936 in the field of mental hygiene to examine not only the behavior of the psychopathic but also the "less dramatic but far more widespread unbalanced behavior of otherwise normal human beings."

"Amid too much shouting disagreement among doctors, and too many schools of thought," Mr. Fosdick said, "in 1936 as in previous years and in other programs, the Foundation followed a policy of putting its eggs into more than one basket."

The Foundation also renewed a contribution of \$75,000 given annually for several years to the National Research Council toward the work of its committee for research in the problems of sex.

ROCKEFELLER FUND WIDENING SCOPE

Research in 1936 in Movies
and Radio Cited as Policy

of Developing Culture

\$12,317,500 SPENT IN YEAR

Grants Totalling \$532,181 Went
to 151 'Displaced' German

Scholars, Fosdick Says

Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, announced in his annual report, made public yesterday, that the foundation in disbursing some \$12,000,000 a year for research was sharpening its program to give emphasis to the mental, social and cultural development of man as well as his physical comfort. In announcing expenditures and

appropriations of \$12,317,500 for colleges, museums and local organizations.

The largest appropriation of any division also fell in the field of the humanities, \$2,169,766 to the University of Chicago, for its Oriental Institute, to which the foundation, the General Education Board and the International Education Board have contributed \$10,000,000 in the last ten years.

He pointed out that more than half of the money spent in research in the United States and Great Britain was in the field of industrial research, 25 per cent more for research in military science, and the greater part of the remainder for research in agriculture. Research in medicine and health, the social sciences and the humanities received a relatively small part of the total.

Cites Words of Charter

Quoting the purpose of the foundation published a book last Fall listing 1,639 Germans falling in this t was founded in 1913 as "to pro-classification, most of whom are mote the well-being of mankind through the world," he said:

"It is this consideration, among others, which has led the foundation to sharpen its program. The proper study of mankind is man. For the time being at least, this dictum governs the policy of the trustees."

He pointed out that the wide scope of the foundation's work had an essential unity looking toward that general end, since its biological research projects focus attention on the underlying mechanism of the human body, its medical projects upon human behavior, its social science projects upon social security, international relations and public administration and in the humanities upon the possibility of wider and deeper human culture.

The policy of the foundation is reflected in the expenditures for last year, as compared with 1935. Although the total expenditures and appropriations for 1936 were \$400,000 under those for 1935 there was an increase from \$1,169,440 to \$3,073,416 in the amount given for research in the humanities.

Sum for Public Health

The \$2,460,000 appropriation for public health was \$240,000 greater than that in 1935, while the appropriations for medical research were \$1,000,000 under those for the previous year. There was approximately the same decrease in the natural sciences and a decrease in the field of social sciences from \$3,807,500 to \$1,581,550.

Among new fields explored in the humanities division during the year were the movies and the radio. The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, which furnishes electrical transcriptions for broadcasting, received \$40,000 "for trial work in the development of radio programs of cultural and educational value."

In the field of the movies the foundation gave \$120,000 to the Museum of Modern Art of New York to establish a library of films. From its collections the museum had prepared representative programs for non-profit showing by

Anti-Saloon league, \$510,042.95. Baptist Union Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., \$182,587.61. Brown university, Providence, R. I., \$670,900.65. City of Cleveland, \$865,038.87. Emergency Unemployment Relief, Inc., \$250,000.00. Euclid Avenue Baptist church, \$727,754.73.

General education board, \$129,209,167.10.

Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., \$1,025,000.00.

Interchurch World Movement of N. A., New York city, \$500,000.00.

Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md., \$500,663.95.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, New York city, \$73,985,313.17.

Ministerial Relief and Annuity board of the Southern Baptist convention, Dallas, Tex., \$809,350.50.

Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist convention, \$7,090,579.06.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \$249,823.05.

Palisades interstate park commission, \$500,000.00.

Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., \$300,000.00.

Republican national committee, \$118,000.00.

Riverside church, Park Avenue Baptist church, and Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city, \$574,418.56.

Rochester Theological seminary, Rochester, N. Y., \$548,764.77.

Rockefeller foundation, New York city, \$182,851,480.990.

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, \$59,931,891.62.

Rockefeller sanitary commission, \$797,330.67.

San Francisco earthquake sufferers fund, \$100,000.00.

Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga., \$316,246.90.

Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York city, \$502,500.00.

University of Chicago, Chicago, \$34,708,375.28.

University of Virginia, \$100,000.00.

Yale university, New Haven, Conn., \$1,001,000.00.

Y. M. C. A., international committee, \$2,295,580.73.

Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A., joint campaign, \$500,000.00.

\$530,853,632
IN GIFTS MADE
BY CAPITALIST

Rockefeller's Benefactions
Largely Made Through
Five Main Channels

NEW YORK, May 23.—(P)—John D. Rockefeller Sr. during his lifetime gave away more than half a billion dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's giving was planned giving. Practically all of his philanthropies were made through five great channels, each set up to play a definite part in contributing to a planned investigation for an improved civilization.

Representatives of the Rockefeller interests in New York announced today that the total of gifts made by the elder Rockefeller between the years 1855 and 1934, both inclusive, totaled \$530,853,632.

The official list of his benefactions included:

American Baptist Foreign Mission society, New York city, \$6,845,688.52.

American Baptist Missionary union, Dayton, O., \$1,902,132.58.

American College for Girls at Constantinople, \$150,000,000.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

GAVE MUCH TO CAUSE

OF NEGRO EDUCATION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MAY 25—SPECIAL

Early in his career as a philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller gave liberally and intelligently to the cause of Negro education, which was to be one of the major beneficiaries of the foundations he later created and endowed. As early as 1882 when he was a successful young business man of Cleveland, Ohio, his interest in the institution that was to become Spelman college had its beginning. During that summer the founders of the school, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles, spoke by invitation at the Wilson Avenue Church in Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller was in the congregation, and when a collection was taken for the work of the Atlanta school; he emptied the contents of his pocket in the plate. After the service he asked the two women, "Are you going to stick?" and then added, "You know there are so many who come here and present their work and get us to give money. Soon they are gone; and we don't know where they are, or where their work is. Do you mean to stick? If you do, you will hear from me again." As a result of this beginning of interest, Mr. Rockefeller gave one thousand dollars to the school in 1882.

Two years later, in April, 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller's mother, Mrs. Henry Spelman, and her sister, Miss Lucy Spelman, with two of the Rockefeller children, visited the school. The two founders were faced with the problem of meeting the balance of the mortgage on the property which they had acquired and which had been occupied the previous year. Mr. Rockefeller straight way gave the money needed to pay the indebtedness. The name of the school was then changed from the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary to Spelman, in honor of Mrs. Rockefeller's family. In 1924 when college work had been sufficiently developed, the name was logically changed to Spelman college.

In the years that followed his visit, Mr. Rockefeller's interest continued to grow. He gave funds for building the first permanent building on the new campus, which

all that it has accomplished during those fifty years and am happy to feel that of all the investments which we have made as a family Spelman stands among the best."

In addition to giving personally more than \$400,000 to the building and development of Spelman, many gifts came to the college through the General Education Board which he created and endowed. Tapley Hall, a science and recitation building, was erected in 1925 through a grant from this board. In May, 1927, Sisters Chapel was dedicated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in honor of his mother, Mrs. Laura Spelman Rockefeller, and his aunt, Miss Lucy Maria Spelman.

Both Personally and through the General Education Board, Mr. Rockefeller repeatedly showed his interest in the development of Morehouse college. Prior to the affiliation the General Education Board offered Morehouse college \$300,000 for endowment provided it raised a like sum from other friends. This condition was successfully met in 1934 and was the largest gift ever made to the college.

Earlier the General Education Board had appropriated \$100,000 the building of Science Hall, which is the first building ever constructed at a Negro college for exclusive use of the departments of science, and had given \$15,000 for the building of Robert Hall, an upperclassmen's dormitory, \$5,000 toward the construction of Sale Hall, a chapel and recitation building, and \$3,000 for the gymnasium to match a similar amount raised by Students and faculty members. In 1935, the General Education Board provided funds for the complete renovation and redecoration of the Morehouse college buildings.

Following the affiliation of Spelman college, Morehouse college and Atlanta university in 1929, an announcement was made of the grant by the General Education Board of funds for the building of a central library, which was to be used jointly by those affiliated institutions. This grant was made to Atlanta university, and the library, which was built and equipped at a cost in excess of \$400,000 was dedicated in April, 1932. Later funds were granted by the General Education Board for its endowment. Largely through the efforts of the General Education Board, together with other foundations and friends, a substantial beginning has been made in an endowment fund for the work of the graduate school

of Atlanta university. Funds for the purchase of the Leonard Street Orphan's Home for use as a child development center were granted by the Board in the summer of 1935. Latest grant to be made by the General Education Board for the development of the property of Atlanta university and affiliated institutions was the gift of \$300,000 for the construction of a central power plant. Work on this project began in March and is to be completed by the coming fall.

Educational Funds-1937

Slater Fund

Four Millions Distributed in Half Century

After American
Ala., Va., and Ga. Get Largest Sums Since Founding in 1882.
3-27-37

SLATER FUND AIDS JEANES TEACHERS

Baltimore, Md.
Colleges, Schools Get Usual Grants.

NEW YORK. — The John F. Slater Fund has distributed \$4,298,238 for the development of colored schools, public, private and religious, since its founding in 1882 to June, 1936, according to its annual report recently made public.

Of this amount, during the fifty-four year period, Alabama received the largest amount, \$786,819; Virginia received the second largest amount \$642,509, and Georgia the third highest, \$533,842. The least amount, during this same period, was received by West Virginia, \$500.

Helps Instructors' Salaries
In 1935-36 the Slater Fund paid, or assisted in paying the salary of one or more professors, usually in the English or science department, of each of seventeen colleges and eight schools.

The professors, to whose salaries the contributions have been made, are graduates of or, have attended, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Northwestern, Howard, Cornell or some other similar institution.

The following grants were made to colleges in 1935-36:
Miles Memorial. \$3,600; Bethune-

The total amounts distributed by and through the John F. Slater Fund, 1882-1936 are as follows:

	Religious and Private Institutions	Public Schools	Totals
Alabama	\$560,490	\$226,329	\$786,819
Arkansas	26,059	110,508	136,567
Florida	39,005	56,041	95,046
Georgia	366,799	167,043	533,842
Kentucky	6,350	81,854	88,204
Louisiana	110,740	110,895	221,635
Maryland	1,251	4,400	5,651
Mississippi	180,988	163,382	344,370
Missouri		3,600	3,600
North Carolina	219,661	203,885	423,546
Oklahoma		26,640	26,640
South Carolina	237,415	183,911	421,326
Tennessee	207,755	113,410	321,165
Texas	135,048	99,930	234,978
Virginia	432,832	218,677	642,509
West Virginia		500	500
Pennsylvania	500	1,080	1,580
Washington, D.C.	10,260		10,260
	\$2,526,153	\$1,772,085	\$4,298,238

Cookman, \$1800; Florida N. and I., \$1,800; Morris Brown, \$3,000; Paine, \$675; Rust, \$675;

Livingstone, \$3,000; St. Augustine \$675; Shaw, \$3,000; Allen, \$2,500; Benedict, \$900; Lane, \$3,000;

St. Philip, Junior (Texas), \$675; Samuel Huston, \$450; Texas, \$2,500; Tillotson, \$450; St. Paul N. and I. (Va.), \$675.

Private secondary schools received the following grants in 1935-36:

Calhoun, \$540; Snow Hill N. and I., \$1080; Okolona Industrial, \$540; Palmer Mem. \$567; Bettis, \$540; Penn N. and A., \$540; Schofield N. and I., \$540.

Total amount granted to colleges, \$29,375. Total amount granted to secondary schools, \$4,887. Grand total, \$34,262.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the Slater Fund made its first grant towards Jeanes teachers' salaries, contributing, \$31,771.87. This action of the trustees of the Slater Fund was made necessary by the gradual withdrawal of grants to the Jeanes Fund from other sources.

Trustees of the Slater Fund expressed the opinion that the work of the Jeanes teachers was fundamental to the entire program of education and that the Slater Fund would aid to the limit of its resources.

The Jeanes Fund was created in 1908 by a gift of \$1,000,000 from Miss Anna T. Jeanes, white philanthropist of Philadelphia, who proposed improvements of small schools for colored children in the Southern states.

Spent Over 5 Million

Miss Jeanes's original gift of a million dollars has resulted in the expenditure of \$5,553,383.29 on Jeanes teachers' salaries up to the close of the school year 1936-37 and the original fund remains intact.

Of the 1415 counties in the

teachers; work eight and one-half months per year and receive an annual salary of \$850 with no allowance for travel.

To Increase Teachers' Pay

"The unfinished task," the report reads, "is to increase the average Jeanes teacher's salary to a minimum of at least \$150 per month for nine months, and to place workers in another 50 counties, since there will always be an irreducible minimum of 26,640 counties where the work simply cannot be started or maintained."

Jeanes teachers are employed in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

There are 367 Jeanes teachers employed in 406 counties in these fourteen States. The total amount spent on Jeanes teachers during 1935-36 was \$314,570.98.

Colleges and Private Secondary Schools Aided by Slater Fund in 1935-1936.

	Colleges	Total No. Teachers	Total No. Students	Slater Grant 1935-36
Allen	21	336		\$2,500
Benedict	23	327		900
Bethune-Cookman ..	15	469		1,800
Fla. N. & I.	14	535		1,800
Lane	17	480		3,000
Livingstone	13	225		3,000
Miles Memorial	14	359		3,600
Morris Brown	19	593		3,000
Paine	20	325		675
Rust	22	175		675
St. Augustine	19	325		675
St. Paul	44	1065		675
St. Philip	9	105		675
Sam Huston	19	350		450
Shaw	29	459		3,000
Texas	23	743		2,500
Tillotson	22	465		450

	Private secondary schools	Total No. Teachers	Total No. Students	Slater Grant 1935-36
Bettis	17	662		540
Calhoun	20	298		480
Florida Memorial	7	162		540
Okolona	14	114		540
Palmer Memorial	15	298		567
Penn	29	301		540
Schofield	16	278		540
Snow Hill	12	287		1,080

Southern states, 611 have each fewer than ten colored teachers. South Carolina is the only Southern State having no county without any colored teachers.

There are, according to the Jeanes report for 1936, 804 counties that need the service of a Jeanes teacher.

The present group of 426 Jeanes teachers, a number of whom serving two counties, average 32.5 years of age; possess three years of college training; have served five years as Jeanes

The John F. Slater Fund, (1882) and The Anna T. Jeanes Fund, (1901)
Merged, July 1, 1937.

Negro School Funds Merged For Advancement Of Program

NEW YORK, July 6.—(AP)—Consolidation of two of the oldest foundations for advancement of negro education in the South was announced today by Arthur D. Wright, who heads the new organization.

The John F. Slater fund, created in 1882, and the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, established 30 years ago, were merged as of July 1 under the title of Southern Education Foundation, Incorporated, being incorporated under New York state laws.

Consolidation was effected, Wright explained, to simplify administrative activities. Wright headed both the Slater and Jeanes organizations, but there were separate boards of directors.

The new board, selected from the directorates of the Jeanes and Slater funds, includes A. W. Page, vice-president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Albert Shaw, editor of "Review of Reviews;" Leslie W. Snow, vice-president of Chase National Bank of New York; C. Everett Bacon, of Spencer Trask and Company, New York; William P. Few, president of Duke University; Warren Kearny, of New Orleans; and Dr. James Hardy, Charlottesville, Va. Negro representatives on the board are the Rev. Evarard W. Daniel, Detroit churchman, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, negro educator of Washington, D. C.

Tracing the history of the Slater Fund, Wright related that President Garfield served as chairman of its first board of directors. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes at various times was a director. President Taft served for a time as president of the Jeanes Fund.

The Slater fund was established by John F. Slater, a prominent New England textile mill operator. The charter directed that the income from the original endowment of \$1,000,000 be used for the benefit of negroes of the Southern States.

Its activities, Wright said, have been mainly in the direction of widening the opportunities of Southern negroes for college and high school education.

Anna T. Jeanes, founder of the fund which bears her name, was a Philadelphia Quaker. Her endowment, also \$1,000,000, was by her direction devoted to the development and assistance of small rural and community schools.

Resources of the Slater Fund were augmented by about \$300,000 received from the George Peabody Fund when the latter terminated its existence in 1917.

At the time of consolidation the two funds had combined resources of more than \$3,000,000, according to Wright. Their expenditures, in the educational field and also in work for social and economic betterment of negroes, were estimated by Wright at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. In addition to income of capital, Wright explained, the funds received some moneys from other foundations.

Wright, a native of Richmond, Va., became chief administrator of the funds in 1931. He previously had been a member of the faculty at Dartmouth College.

2 NEGRO SOCIETIES ARE CONSOLIDATED

Units for Advancement of Education Merge.

NEW YORK, July 6.—(AP)—Consolidation of two of the oldest foundations for advancement of negro education in the south was announced today by Arthur D. Wright, who heads the new organization.

The John F. Slater fund, created in 1882, and the Anna T. Jeanes fund, established 30 years ago, were merged as of July 1 under the title of Southern Education Foundation, Inc. The new philanthropic unit was incorporated under New York state laws.

The new board, selected from the directorates of the Jeanes and Slater funds, includes A. W. Page, vice president of American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Albert Shaw, editor of "Review of Reviews;" Leslie W. Snow, vice president of Chase National Bank, of New York; C. Everett Bacon, of Spencer Trask & Company, New York; William P. Few, president of Duke University; Warren Kearny, of New Orleans, and Dr. James Hardy, Charlottesville, Va. Negro representatives on the board are the Rev. Evarard W. Daniel, Detroit churchman, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, negro educator of Washington, D. C.

Its activities, Wright said, have been mainly in the direction of widening the opportunities of southern negroes for college and high school education.